

Date: Thu, 12 Aug 93 04:30:07 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #973
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Thu, 12 Aug 93 Volume 93 : Issue 973

Today's Topics:

 electrical grounding...
Encouraging stories about / for Kids ?
How long does the ARRL VEC hold 610s
Operating in Hong Kong
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Synchronis systems
Wiring color conventions...

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 12 Aug 1993 03:23:06 GMT
From: digex.com!access.digex.net!dale@uunet.uu.net
Subject: electrical grounding...
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

To start a newish thread...

In one of the emergency power off discussions somebody asked why their
radio ground is not tied to the building electrical ground.

When you have multiple grounds that are independently tied to
earth you are running a non trivial safety hazard, and can introduce a lot
of interference to your gear from ground loops. Because the earth has
different resistances at different places, all of these grounding points
will be at slightly different voltages, sometimes not so slight. A ground
loop is where one piece of gear is grounded to say the electrical service

ground, (like the transmitter) and another piece of gear is tied to a shack ground. (like say a tuner or something) The voltage difference tries to equalize thru the path of least resistance, which is also the signal path, poof ugly noise in your audio.

I simplified things a lot but I don't feel like typing for the next three hours.

What you should do, (and if you live in the US, is probably the law) is to create somewhere in your house or whatever, is a grounding bus. This is a heavy gauge (usually) copper block with a bunch of screw terminals for attaching heavy gauge wire to. This is tied to the electrical service entrance ground, the water pipe, the ground stakes, the foundation, the building steel, everything. Then from the ground bus you run a nice heavy solid copper isolated ground to your shack. Everything in your shack that does not get a ground from the power outlet gets tied to that ground wire. This gives you a form of isolated ground. To have your electrical outlets qualify as isolated ground outlets the ground wire has to run all the way back to the service entrance ground bus, running in the same cable or conduit as the current carrying conductors. Having an extension of the building ground bus in the shack and all the shack power coming from isolated ground outlets will virtually eliminate ground loops and give you a very electrically safe shack.

The caveat is about lightning rods and lightning arrestors. those should be tied to their own separate grounding system, and tied at only one point to the building ground bus.

The ease of this system is if the grounding is not good enough, you just go out and plant a few more stakes and tie them directly to the grounding bus. I advise you to stick the bus down in the basement somewhere, If you are unlucky enough to pick up a direct or nearby lightning strike the grounding bus will have plenty nuff zoobs in it to kill you. If you are going to actually do this check the NEC or your local electrical code if different, and the section on grounding in the ARRL book. read carefully and several times.

--Dale Farmer

Date: Thu, 12 Aug 1993 01:30:01 GMT
From: sytex!jim@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Encouraging stories about / for Kids ?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi,

I'm preparing my 8 1/2 year old for the CW test for the novice license. Hmmm, well at this age, he's still able to be interested in something because his Dad is <g>, but I figure if I wait another couple or three years, he'll be out of my grasp that way!

Anybody got any encouraging stories about youngsters that got their tickets? (He's competitive minded)...

thanks,

jim

jim@sytex.com (Jim Arnold)
Access <=> Internet BBS, a public access internet site
Sytex Communications, Arlington VA, 1-703-528-4380
-- Internet Access for the rest of us...

Date: Wed, 11 Aug 1993 23:32:09 GMT
From: olivea!news.bu.edu!dartvax!Kenneth.E.Harker@ames.arpa
Subject: How long does the ARRL VEC hold 610s
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <CBGE1E.420@egr.uri.edu>
swamik@orca.ele.uri.edu (Swami Kumaresan) writes:

> how long do advanced licneses take for Call District 1 these
> days ?

Well, I dunno about upgrades, but I'm in district one, and I passed all the tests for my Tech+ license over 11 and a half weeks ago now, and I'm still waiting to get my license. Just be thankful you're allowed to use your priveleges while you wait for the new paper work to arrive...

_ken
...call-sign pending...

Date: 12 Aug 1993 03:37:37 GMT
From: swrinde!sdd.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!news.dtc.hp.com!col.hp.com!
bobw@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Operating in Hong Kong
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Anyone have recent experience operating in Hong Kong?
I will be there on business and was wondering what the
reciprocal licensing situation is. (I've got an SASE on
the way to the ARRL, so that angle is covered.)

Bob Witte / HP PMO (Colo Springs) / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY / (719) 590-3230

Date: Thu, 12 Aug 1993 02:44:49 EST
From: olivea!apple.com!goofy.apple.com!mumbo.apple.com!Jeff_Avery%magic-
bbs.corp.apple.com@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Radio Amateurs of Canada Phone #
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> I lost the phone number for the Radio Amateurs of Canada. Could
> some kind soul please e-mail me the number? Thank you much!

> Scott I asked the same question and was told that the voice
> number was (613) 545 9100. I haven't called them yet but I
> expect that the number is correct.Jeff [in Markham,
> Canada]

> Scott, I phoned them at the above number yesterday and got a
> recorded message to the effect that the number has changed to
> (613) 634 4184. I called them at that number and got through O.K.
>Jeff [Markham, Ontario, Canada]

Scott, the Radio Amateurs of Canada organization just sent me some
material. It shows two phone numbers: (613) 634-4184 and (613) 634-6146.
It also gives a fax number: (613) 634-7118.
.....Jeff [Markham, Ontario, Canada]

Date: 12 Aug 93 05:01:34 GMT
From: usc!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!xlink.net!math.fu-berlin.de!fauern!rz.unibw-
muenchen.de!claude@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: RTTY spec anyone?...
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

lodono@vax1.tcd.ie writes:

>Does anyone out there have a basic spec. for RTTY?

The old standard specified a shift of 850 Hz on every band. In
contrast to the commercial services, the ham service uses

mark frequency > space frequency. The news standard used today changes the shift to 170 Hz for every band < 30 MHz.

When using AFSK:

The old standard was Mark = 2975 Hz and Space = 2125 Hz.
The new standard is Mark = 2125 Hz and Space = 1275 Hz in the case of 850 Hz shift, Mark = 1445 Hz and Space = 1275 Hz in the case of 170 Hz shift. The new standard is called IARU Warsaw standard.

73 de Claude

--

Claude F.

This message may contain opinions which are not shared by my employer.
The facts can speak for themselves.

Date: Tue, 10 Aug 1993 02:14:05 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!iat.holonet.net!
bwilkins@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Synchronis systems
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

psr@acsu.buffalo.edu (Strider) writes:

: Is it possible to have a system that can transmit and receive
: at the same time?

:

: --

: Strider | SUNY @ Buffalo | psr@acsu.buffalo.edu

Next time try the telephone or maybe your local 2meter repeater :)

cAVe

--

Bob Wilkins n6fri voice 440.250+ 100pl san francisco bay area
bwilkins@holonet.net packet n6fri @ n6eeg.#nocal.ca.usa.na

Date: 11 Aug 1993 22:14:47 GMT
From: sdd.hp.com!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!news.kei.com!ub!csn!
news.sinet.slb.com!news.San-Jose.ate.slb.com!jones@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Wiring color conventions...
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Pete Rossi (rossi@VFL.Paramax.COM) wrote:

: In article <9307057445.AA744577785@sceng.UB.com> Gary_Thorburn_at_Notes-
Gate@sceng.UB.COM writes:

: >
: >
: > In response to ...
: > >>On a (somewhat) related topic . . .
: >
: > >>Who WAS the (expletive deleted) genius who chose Black for the "HOT"
: > >>wire and White for the "Neutral" (which is, for most intents and
: > >>purposes, "ground")? Didn't that person ever look down at his feet to
: > >>notice what color Ground was? It sure looks a lot more "black" than
: > Electrical wiring has been around a long time. I worked for an electrician
: > many years ago, mostly on very old buildings in Boston. The black & white
: > convention
: > goes way back. In fact, I suspect that it derives from an early practice
: > to insulate HOT wires with black rubber or tar, and cover neutral wires only
: > with cloth.

: It can be confusing since for AC BLACK is hot and WHITE is neutral/ground
: but for DC BLACK is negative (ground) and RED is positive (HOT).

I'm really kind of suprised that no one has noticed that up until about 30
years ago a lot of automobiles were _positive_ ground rather than the now-
standard negative ground. Thus, the negative wire was "hot". Also, note
that by far the biggest use of DC before the invention of the transistor
(at least, low voltage DC) was in automobiles. So for positive ground
DC systems, the color code matches AC.

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Disclaimer: The opinions expressed above are mine and not those of Schlumberger
because they are NOT covered by the patent agreement!

Phone: (602) 345-3638 Internet: jones@sj.ate.slb.com
Packet: N7RPQ@K7BUC.AZ.USA.NA RF: N7RPQ
Snail: Clark Jones, Schlumberger Technologies, 7855 S. River Pkwy #116, Tempe,
AZ 85284-1825

Date: Wed, 11 Aug 1993 23:31:21 GMT
From: csus.edu!netcom.com!jfh@decwrl.dec.com
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Aug10.204713.8552@Rapnet.Sanders.Lockheed.Com>,
<jfhCBKoqv.39n@netcom.com>, <1993Aug11.181639.28316@es.dupont.com>
Subject : Re: Bootlegger At ARRL N.E. Convention

collinst@esvx19.es.dupont.com wrote:

>You wanted bet your license that if the FCC sees you with a transmitter
>on your belt, asks to see your license and you refuse that they wouldn't
>suspend your license?

How would they know which license to suspend?

--

Jack Hamilton jfh@netcom.com kd6ttl@n0ary.#nocal.ca.us.na (AMPR)
Post Office Box Box 281107 San Francisco, California 94128 USA

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #973
